



Advancing Landscapes in the Andean Amazon (ASLAA)

Work Plan

FY 2016

1 PROJECT COVER SHEET

1.1 NAME OF THE PROJECT:

Advancing Landscapes in the Andean Amazon (ASLAA)

1.2. DATES (START/FINISH):

AGREEMENT/ CONTRACT

Sun, 30/09/2012 - 00:00 to Tue, 31/01/2016 - 00:00

REPORT PERIOD

to

1.3. PRIME PARTNER:

Rainforest Alliance

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1.7. MECHANISM NUMBER:

AID-OAA-A-11-00055

1.8. OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Rainforest Alliance (RA) and its partners, Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral (AIDER) in Peru, and ECOLEX in Ecuador, designed the Advancing Sustainable Landscapes in the Andean Amazon (SL) project with the goal of conserving biodiversity in two landscapes, Sucumbíos/Napo, Ecuador and Cusco/Madre de Dios, Peru.

As defined in the SL no-cost extension request and subsequent amendment, this work plan is designed to enable the successful conclusion of several activities critical to the overall SL intervention model in the Cusco/Madre de Dios, Peru landscape, during the period of 1 October, 2015 to 31 January, 2016. The scope and scale of work in this reduced FY16 implementation period is thus much smaller than in previous years, and designed to maximize the impact and sustainability of several market-based interventions most critical to the medium and long-term success of the SL conceptual model.

In Madre de Dios, we are working in the province and district of Tambopata with indigenous communities of the Ese Ejaz, Shipibos, Yine, Amahuaca, and Kicharuna ethnicities and representing approximately 75,000 ha: Tres Islas, Palma Real, Infierno, Sonene, and Puerto Arturo. In the upper and middle Tambopata, we are working in the Filadelfia area and with various tourism operations, representing approximately 3,000 ha. In the Cusco section of the landscape, we are working in the La Convención and Calca Provinces, and Quellouno and Echarate and Yanatile Districts, found within the Ivochote and Llaco Yavero watershed and covering 13,500 ha (Cooperatives: Bioazul, Jose Olaya, Chaco Huayanay, Paquibo, Alto Urubamba, and Mateo Pumacahua and Asociación Agricultura Ecológica).

Our overall strategy is premised on addressing the principal threats to biodiversity and their drivers identified in this landscape that have the most significant impact and can be countered directly given the experience and expertise of RA and its partners in order to optimize impacts locally. The principal threats include habitat degradation and habitat loss due to wholesale deforestation or land-use conversion, while the drivers of these threats can be grouped into three areas: a) limited institutional capacity by local governments and communities for natural resource management; b) limited participation in and access to programs by local groups for resource management and sustainable production chains; and c) weak organizational capacity and market linkages of local producers and operators to grow local economic opportunities.

2. STRATEGY OVERVIEW

2.1. INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

2.1.1 IR1 - Selected Landscapes Managed Sustainably:

SL was designed in accordance with USAID's IR1, and includes indigenous territories, protected areas, and private lands. In FY16, the conservation of biodiversity in the Cusco/Madre de Dios Peru landscape is the goal of the project. This will be accomplished by addressing the principal threats to biodiversity and their drivers identified in this landscape that have the most

significant impact and can be countered directly given the experience and expertise of RA and local allies in order to optimize impacts locally given the scope and level of project investments.

The strategy for the project is designed to meet USAID's three Activity Results for Area-Based Programs and builds on the assumption that local groups will protect their environment if more enabling conditions are created through building the capacity for local land-use and resource planning, strengthening local governance to carry out those plans, and growing economic opportunities that contribute to local livelihoods and biodiversity conservation. The project follows a multifaceted strategy addressing the need for improvements and changes at two levels: a) economic level- for example, a cluster of farms or community-based production forests in buffer zones or eco-tourism operations and the natural areas they are based on; and b) structural level - to address local governance, institutional capacities, small enterprise development, markets, and higher-level policy issues.

In FY16, SL aims to conclude a limited set of inter-related activities required to complete the SL project conceptual model and fully leverage achievements to date in implementing the overall project strategy. Illustrative examples of these activities include:

- Further consolidate local natural resource management planning competencies among Madre de Dios native communities (NCs) by strengthening the implementation of timber and non-timber product management plans and value chain activities;
- Propose regulatory tools to facilitate sustainable, legal harvesting and extraction of NTFPs such as tamshi, and support at least one native community to access the new forest conservation incentives program promoted by MINAM;
- Strengthen implementation of sustainable livelihoods alternatives based on responsible use of forest resources in Madre de Dios, and further ‘build the case’ for and demonstrate the value and potential of these alternative livelihoods models for NCs. This will be done through providing technical assistance and guidance to improve yields and product quality in a subset of NCs.
- Strengthen the enterprise capacities of AFIMAD by supporting the regional organization in topics including: business plan development and implementation; market-linkages and commercialization; and product placement and marketing, leveraging the new O’HEE brand.
- Support APECMU, a leading Cusco producer association, in their transition to implementation of productivity and marketing plans to further drive competitiveness improvements, and facilitate producer engagement in trade fairs to consolidate market-linkage opportunities.

Through this approach, SL aims to continue to mature project sustainable livelihoods interventions, further consolidating and demonstrating the value of market-based alternatives to current deforestation drivers and threats to protected areas in Peru. Prioritizing implementation of management and business plans, value-addition, and market-access elements in the last months of the project builds upon progress made in prior fiscal years to develop locally appropriate markets-based intervention strategies. Achievements made with respect to local organizational, planning and governance capacities among actors within these Peru landscapes, should enhance the probability that these market-based interventions are implemented and sustained beyond life-of-project.

Primary challenges we anticipate facing, and illustrative means to address these, include:

- Protracted government approval processes for policy interventions and facilitation of native community access to incentive programs. To address this, we are advancing these interventions as part of a broader coalition of organizations who will take these processes forward beyond the life of the SL project.
- Continuously enhancing and maintaining timber and NTFP production and quality requirements, to ensure that sales and purchase commitments resulting from new market linkages and commercial agreements facilitated by SL can be met, and that these become the seeds for a durable partnership between communities, producer associations and buyers. To address this, we continue to invest in enhancing the marketing and technical capabilities of AFIMAD while providing technical assistance to continuously build productive capacities of NCs.

The last months of SL implementation in Peru are centered squarely on consolidating achievements to date and delivering results across ICAA results chains related to governance and livelihoods, with a primary focus on strengthening implementation of sustainable economic alternatives and creating favorable local, regulatory, and market conditions for long term implementation of these.

2.1.2 IR2 - Key Elements of Natural Resources Governance Functioning in Critical Landscapes:

SL aims to directly contribute to the ICAA strategic framework by supporting activities that will work toward achieving the IR2 goal of improving key elements of natural resource governance in critical landscapes in FY16, as the project has in previous years. This year, SL will primarily advance the following lines of action:

Action 5: Develop civil society and indigenous organization capacities to influence environmental decision-making.

Action 6: Providing access and dissemination of environmental and natural resources information.

Illustrative examples of how SL aims to advance these actions include:

- Prepare MDD NCs to access the new forest conservation incentive program promoted by the National Forest Conservation Program (PNCF, using its Spanish acronym).
- Further institutionalize and support enabling conditions to implement climate-smart, sustainable agricultural practices in Cusco.

In implementing these activities, SL's objective is to strengthen emerging, commodities-based NRM programs and policies for forest conservation and sustainable coffee and cocoa production to reflect the realities and needs of local constituents, as well as to ensure that these programs are implemented in full consideration of the opportunities and limitations to transition communities towards more sustainable and market-based livelihoods activities. SL hopes to support a participatory and transparent process with the relevant actors to achieve consensus and harmonization of interests for biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation and sustainable rural development.

A challenge we anticipate facing is that in Madre de Dios, the approval process for access to the new forest conservation incentives programs may extend beyond life of project. To address this, we are taking leadership in the preparation of the program dossiers, while doing so in a participatory fashion that enables other actors such as the communities themselves, with support from FENAMAD, to provide follow-up to the process post-project.

Through strengthening these elements of natural resource governance in MDD and Cusco, we aim to increase the long-term viability of the SL project intervention model and upscale its impacts. In MDD, through facilitating access to the new forest conservation incentives program, we hope to leverage another revenue stream to support NCs in implementing integrated, sustainable land management to conserve biodiversity and preserve their forest resources. In Cusco, our focus is on advancing regulatory frameworks that would institutionalize the implementation of project-supported BMPs and further promote adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices. In both cases, to achieve these gains SL has and will continue to prioritize local information dissemination and capacity building to enable local producers and communities to participate in, and benefit from, these emerging regulatory frameworks and incentives programs.

2.1.3 IR3 - Increased Capacity to Utilize Payment for Environmental Services (PES)-like and other Economic Incentive Programs:

SL's primary focus in FY16 is to ensure that prior gains to diversify and improve economic opportunities among NCs and smallholder producers are consolidated and up-scaled.

SL aims to directly contribute to the ICAA strategic framework by supporting activities that contribute to the IR3 goal of increasing the capacity of government and community members and leaders to plan and implement PES-like and other Economic Incentive Programs for conservation, including market-based economic incentives. This year, SL will advance:

Action 1: Improve the generation of and access to information

Action 2: Strengthen the technical and organizational capacities of local actors

Action 3: Integrate ecosystem services in planning

Illustrative examples of how SL aims to advance these actions include:

- Build on approved management plans and pilot sales of timber and NTFPs to consolidate implementation of sustainable harvesting practices and improve production capacities in MDD NCs. We will prioritize further improvements to timber sawmilling capacities and yield gains from timber processing.
- Together with local buyers CANDOR and CANDELA, government, academic institutions, NGOs and communities, advance a localized standard for sustainable, environmentally-friendly brazil nut harvesting. The standard complements existing FairTrade and Organic certified production by defining environmental BMPs – based in part on SL project experience – to reward communities and concessionaries for their efforts to sustainably manage their brazil nut harvesting through i.e. promoting natural regeneration; protecting wildlife and ensuring appropriate waste management practices.

This standard is designed to provide additional economic incentives for sustainable brazil nut harvesting and drive sector-wide improvements within MDD.

- Improve the business and marketing capacities of AFIMAD, to facilitate that as NCs expand sustainable production and product quality, growing markets can absorb increasing volumes of high quality supplies. Leveraging the O’HEE product line to help AFIMAD better position NC products in local and regional markets will be a focus. Concurrently, we will raise NCs’ awareness of the strategic value of O’HEE and their relationship to it, and prepare AFIMAD and NCs to manage growing product volumes through i.e. improving inventory management practices, financial controls and good practices in ensuring product quality.
- As noted in Section 2.1.2, SL aims to prepare NCs in MDD to access the new forest conservation incentives program. Our objective is to show how NCs can participate in this important program in order to leverage the program as ‘seed capital’ for their ongoing sustainable community forest management activities.
- SL will continue to support local farmers, NCs and producer associations to implement business and marketing plan strategies. In MDD, we will seek to consolidate and expand existing market linkages locally and regionally.

An anticipated challenge is enabling NCs to maintain their recent successes in repaying loans secured via AGROBANCO for expanding production and value-added processing capacities. To address this, we aim to support NCs to develop systems to ensure timely loan repayment from their participating community members and teach them to calculate appropriate loan volumes, to avoid taking loans for more than they need. Concurrently, we aim to continue exploring with AGROBANCO opportunities to structure credit packages more amenable to the realities of NCs.

Continuing to build the capacities of NCs and coffee and cocoa stakeholders to access and benefit from market-based and public-incentives programs for conservation and sustainable land management should deliver immediate tangible economic benefits through a growing number of sales contracts, market and product diversification and access to new financial incentives. This ongoing capacity building, technical assistance and awareness raising, combined with continuous focus on business and marketing plan implementation, should help local actors sustain project interventions in the future.

2.1.4 IR4 - Greater Understanding and Solutions for Key Environmental Issues:

SL’s primary focus in FY16 is to conclude and apply research to inform natural resource management decisions taken by local producers and governments, and ensure its timely dissemination to these key stakeholders. SL thus aims to advance the ICAA strategic framework under IR4 by advancing line-of-action 1: *fund high priority research and analysis on key biodiversity, socio-economic and infrastructure topics.*

Illustrative examples of how SL aims to advance this action include:

- Build upon prior studies to complete a participatory analysis of the ecological, economic and commercial attributes and potential of NTFPs such as tamshi, as part of the broader

process of proposing regulations based on sustainable management for this regionally important NTFP. Limited formal scientific research or data on harvesting and production practices exists; thus SL will leverage collective local experiences with tamshi production and management as a key input to developing the regulations. As part of this process, we aim to replicate the participatory approach successfully used by SL to develop terms-of-reference for palm fruits. In this way, while defining the regulations we aim to simultaneously raise awareness and coalition-build among government, communities and NGOs around opportunities and challenges to upscale sustainable, legal tamshi harvesting.

- Raise awareness and work with coffee producer associations, cooperatives, and governments to consider the findings and recommendations from the SL case study on the impacts of BMPs on roya and productivity, as well as the overall SL project experience on climate-smart agricultural practices, in existing and emerging plans and strategies for sustainable coffee production.

Advances under IR4 are embedded within the broader framework of SL activities in FY16 as they specifically reinforce key opportunities to upscale implementation of BMPs through leveraging regional policy and program frameworks and/or provide conditions for communities to benefit economically from improved management practices identified through completing this research. Lastly, work under IR4 will contribute to fulfilling the following research and analysis priorities identified in the ICAA Action Plan:

- Sustainable use and management of biodiversity resources
- Economic incentives for biodiversity conservation and protection of indigenous territories
- Impact of technical assistance initiatives on the conservation of biodiversity

2.1.5 Support Unit Services:

N/A

2.2 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND USAID KEY ISSUES

2.2.1 Improve Policies and Policy Implementation

SL will prioritize enabling local communities, governments and other stakeholders to conclude and/or prepare to implement policy frameworks that support the SL project goal of conserving biodiversity in protected areas and their buffer zones by addressing primary threats and drivers of biodiversity loss in the Cusco/MDD landscape. Two of these key drivers include: 1) limited natural resource governance capacities at the local and community scales for sustainable land management and; 2) lack of access to economic incentives opportunities among local communities. In FY16, SL will address these drivers through working on line-of-action 1: *Develop, adopt and support the implementation of policies, laws, agreements and environmental regulations.*

As noted in IR1 and IR2, in FY16 illustrative examples of how SL aims to advance this action include:

- Propose regulatory tools to facilitate sustainable, legal harvesting and extraction of NTFPs such as tamshi;
- Prepare at least one native community to access the new forest conservation incentives program promoted by MINAM; and
- Further institutionalize and support enabling conditions to implement climate-smart, sustainable agricultural practices in Cusco.

In MDD, we aim to take a participatory approach to development of regulations to govern the use of tamshi while continuing to build local capacities and facilitate market-linkages for sustainable, legal, tamshi harvesting and production in a way consistent with NCs' existing life plans and management plans. Moreover, in support of regional forestry authority and MINAM priorities, we aim to prepare NCs in MDD to access the new forest conservation incentives program, with the objective of demonstrating how this program can serve as seed capital to support NCs in the implementation of their sustainable community forestry priorities and plans, as codified in their land-use planning instruments. In Cusco, SL will leverage the project's integrated approach to planning, governance and sustainable livelihoods creation, as it works to institutionalize project-supported BMPs within emerging programs and regulations.

2.2.2 Increase Gender Awareness and Gender-related Program Outcomes

SL has taken a gender mainstreaming approach to help ensure that gender and equity perspectives are central to all project activities. In FY16, as in previous years, we will incorporate a gender focus in those activities with the greatest promise for generating positive impacts in the target groups identified. The goal of the gender strategy is to achieve a balance of opportunities for both sexes principally in terms of access to information, capacity building, access to natural resources, and participation in planning activities and decision making related to the sustainable use of natural resources. The underlying principles of this approach include recognition of women as change agents, importance of full participation of women, recognition of women's multifaceted roles and hardships, and the role of men in gender issues (and their need to be engaged in the gender mainstreaming process).

We are implementing a SL gender action plan that utilizes field level methodological tools as the principal implementation mechanism for achieving the SL gender goal, and have trained project personnel in gender topics to ensure effective implementation of the gender strategy, and the development of gender sensitive indicators (Line of action 4). Both the baseline and gender action plan will support the ICAA gender line of action 1 and 2 by developing knowledge and information on gender and environmental management, and disseminating and exchanging information and experiences on gender in environmental management. Regarding the latter, we will disseminate information generated by ICAA and other sources.

2.2.3 Strengthening of Selected Regional Organizations and Institutions

Illustrative examples of the interventions SL aims to prioritize to strengthen several regional organizations and institutions include:

- SL aims to build the enterprise development and administration, business, and marketing capacities of **AFIMAD**, through providing advice and guidance in the implementation of their business plan, working with them to foster productivity enhancements among NCs, and work with them to leverage the brand value of the new O'HEE mark to drive their penetration into new local and regional markets.
- Concurrently, SL aims to strengthen its coordination with **FENAMAD** to consolidate production and governance capacities within MDD NCs as these relate to the SL project intervention model. Moreover, over the past year, SL has played a key role in strengthening the alliance between AFIMAD and FENAMAD, and we will continue to facilitate their lasting and functional partnership in FY16.
- With the **Regional Forestry Authority** and **SERFOR**, SL aims to contribute to creating a more favorable regulatory environment for these agencies to manage the legal harvesting and extraction of tamshi, as well as promote ongoing compliance and respect for regulations required to harvest and sell other timber and NTFPs by NCs and producer associations.
- SL will support **MINAM (PNCB)** in implementing the new forest conservation incentives program in Madre de Dios, providing early, critical momentum to getting the new program operational in this region.
- SL will enhance **APECMU's** marketing and production capacities by supporting this regional producer association in the implementation of marketing and productivity plans, to help enhance the association's competitiveness and positioning.

These types of interventions reinforce the SL project model and FY16 activities, and are designed to build the capacities of these organizations and institutions for sustainable natural resource planning, governance and livelihoods promotion.

2.2.4 Improve Region-wide Capacity for Conservation Through Training

In FY16 the SL training strategy focuses on capacity development at both the organizational and individual level for private land owners, communities and regional organizations. Training for private land owners, communities and regional organizations is focused on sustainable natural resource governance and management, improved sustainable livelihoods and support to access economic incentives for conservation and sustainable resource use aiming to achieve a sustainable management as mentioned under IR 1. We aim to use a variety of training methodologies including technical assistance, traditional training, training in the field and exchange of experiences between communities. The goal is to increase the knowledge and skills of key actors, exchange information between farmers and organizations and support capacity building in local organizations.

In FY16, this integrated training strategy is being honed to focus primarily on sustainable harvesting; value-added processing; business and marketing; and support to access incentives programs – at this stage in SL project implementation these are some of the most critical outstanding areas to consolidate local capacities, and they are closely correlated with other project technical activities.

2.2.5 Increase Indigenous Peoples Participation

In line with IR1 strategy, the SL strategy for increasing indigenous people's participation is focused on providing support to indigenous groups to improve territorial natural resource planning and governance, and increase participation in economic incentives for sustainable natural resource use. This strategy coincides with the first line of action in ICAA's indigenous people's action plan: *strengthening the capacities of organizations and authorities responsible for the indigenous people's policies through developing the capacities of indigenous leaders and organizations.*

Recognizing that indigenous groups constitute a key group of actors within the Peru SL landscape, and maintain important biological areas within their territories that are subject to pressures from productive and extractive activities that influence land use, SL will continue to promote activities that increase income derived from their natural resources such as sustainable agriculture and forest management, as noted in IR1 and IR3.

In implementing this Work Plan, we will work with the following indigenous groups in the Andean Amazon: Ese Ejas, Shipibos, Yine, Amahuaca, and Kicharuna.

2.2.6 Climate Change - Adaptation

SL aims to contribute to USAID adaptation objectives by emphasizing activities that reduce the vulnerability of local communities and their livelihoods, with a particular focus on agriculture, food security, income diversification and climate-smart agricultural practices. We will recognize and strengthen land management practices that reduce vulnerability and enhance adaptive capacities within our broader work to apply standards for BMPs. Many elements of these systems already include ancillary benefits for supporting adaptation and building farm resiliency; thus our focus is on proactive identification and strengthening to ensure sound implementation. In Cusco, we aim to embed lessons learned from our BMPs impacts study on roya and productivity, as well as broader findings from project interventions related to climate-smart agriculture, in plans, strategies and regulations to promote sustainable, low-emissions agriculture. In MDD, we have identified changing phenological attributes of palm fruit trees - potentially due to climate change - as a risk to the continuous supply of ungurahui, aguaje, etc. As new data become available, we will seek to work with other local actors to integrate this into BMP guidance and technical assistance for palm fruit harvesting, and are also applying this lesson learned to inform the development of tamshi regulations. Our integrated approach to adaptation is complementary to existing project interventions at low-cost, and presents the opportunity to upscale work on adaptation that could not otherwise be achieved. To the extent feasible, we will seek to leverage emerging frameworks for low-emissions, climate smart agricultural production as policy vehicles to replicate and upscale project lessons learned.

2.2.7 Climate Change (REDD+, Sustainable Landscapes)

We aim to contribute to REDD+/Sustainable Landscape objectives by emphasizing activities that offer concrete examples of how project landscapes can transition to a low emissions/high sequestration pathway in the land-use sector, avoid/reverse emissions from deforestation and advance climate-smart agriculture. We aim to do so by employing a strategy of identifying and availing SL of opportunities to facilitate producer and community access to emerging government programs (e.g. the new PNCB forest conservation incentives program) designed to

mitigate climate change and benefit local communities. In addition, through piloting the SAN Climate Module in Cusco in prior fiscal years, we built experience implementing climate-smart agricultural practices that reduce costs and emissions and promote carbon stock enhancements. In FY16, we will continue to raise awareness as to how those practices can be upscaled among key actors in coffee and cocoa value chains, including governments.

Illustrative examples of how we aim to execute this strategy in FY16 include:

- Preparing communities to access the new Forest Conservation Incentives Program of the PNCB.
- Promoting the integration of low-emissions agricultural practices within emerging policies and programs in the agricultural sector, as a means to promote sustainable agricultural practices and reduce emissions from a critical emissions hotspot in coffee production.
- Raising awareness on the opportunities to implement sustainable forest and non-timber forest production (i.e. brazil nut, palm fruits) as viable REDD+ strategy options for local and NCs, in Madre de Dios.

There is significant demonstration value for the SL project intervention model with respect to REDD+/Sustainable landscapes objectives. As the Government of Peru seeks to design and implement programs for zero-deforestation, REDD+ and low-emissions agricultural development, SL can offer practical experiences and lessons learned in reducing emissions based on a landscape-scale approach that promotes competitive local enterprise development, value addition and market-linkages – all objectives of Peru’s new climate change strategies and programs. Throughout FY16, we hope to raise awareness among key decision makers of how the project model and its lessons learned can support the Government of Peru in operationalizing those strategies to ensure that those programs are implemented in consideration of local needs and in a manner that ensures that they also deliver economic benefits to participating communities.

3. NETWORKING AND SYNERGY

3.1. ANDEAN AMAZON LEVEL

As SL will only implement technical activities in Peru in FY16, there are fewer opportunities than in previous FYs to promote networking and synergies across the Andean Amazon. However, we will continue to take advantage of chances to promote synergies at the Andean Amazon level, primarily through two mechanisms:

1. *Knowledge transfer across landscapes to strengthen technical implementation:* Project management staff will leverage products and intervention models in Ecuador to explore how Ecuadorian experiences can strengthen technical and strategic implementation in Peru. This may focus on opportunities to draw lessons from Ecuador’s SocioBosque and/or MAGAP Commercial Reforestation Incentives Program in the context of preparing NCs to access the new forest conservation incentives program in Peru.
2. *Dissemination and awareness raising of successful intervention models with replication potential across the Andean Amazon:* SL hopes to coordinate with the ICAA Support

Unit, and other partners to raise awareness of successful project intervention models among, and make these methodologies available to, conservation practitioners in the Andean Amazon. A primary means of conducting this outreach is through SL project close-out events. As warranted, this will be complemented by targeted meetings with local and regional stakeholders to socialize them to project methodologies and explore opportunities for their application. To the extent appropriate and relevant, SL will highlight Ecuador-specific advances to Peruvian actors, for example to explore application of the Visitor Management Plan framework and highlight adaptations required to successfully implement Peru's Reforestation Incentives Program, based on experience in Ecuador. The Rainforest Alliance will also capitalize on opportunities to disseminate these approaches among its longstanding partners in Brazil and Colombia, as these may be relevant to inform their future work.

SL's overall objective of fostering synergies at the Andean Amazon level is to share knowledge, best practices and lessons learned about effective, sustainable, scalable SL intervention models among conservation and development practitioners in the Andean Amazon.

3.2. NATIONAL LEVEL

SL aims to capture the following synergies with several Peruvian national agencies in order to maximize the impact and sustainability of project interventions in FY16:

- Together with **MINAM's PNCB**, SL aims to prepare NCs in Madre de Dios to access the new Forest Conservation Incentives Program. This would represent a landmark first for MDD's NCs, and have important demonstration value for showing other NCs in the region how they can partner with the government to add value to their standing forests, and do so in a way that is compatible with their long-term vision for how they wish to manage their territories and forest resources.
- With **AGROBANCO**, SL aims to facilitate investment into sustainable timber and non-timber forest product management activities. With SL support in prior fiscal years, NCs have demonstrated that they can repay loans and handle credit responsibly. Together, we hope to build on this progress to secure additional phases of financing from AGROBANCO and others, to promote sustainable local economic development based on community forestry activities.
- In partnership with **SERFOR**, SL aims to propose a regulation to govern the sustainable harvesting and extraction of tamshi in Madre de Dios. This experience would build on our prior partnership with SERFOR and other actors to approve regulations for palm fruit harvesting and extraction, and would further strengthen the Peruvian NRM regulatory framework to facilitate an integrated approach to non-timber forest product management that is compatible with native community needs and management opportunities.

3.3. SUB NATIONAL LEVEL

N/A – Subnational coordination is referenced in section 3.4 – 'Landscape level'.

3.4. LANDSCAPE LEVEL

At the landscape level, SL collaborates in order to align our strategies and actions with other stakeholders to ensure that we capitalize on potential synergies, complement and reinforce similar efforts, and avoid duplication of work. In so doing, we aim to maximize project impacts and contribute to the long-term sustainability of project-promoted activities, by engaging with other actors in the landscape to secure their commitment to carrying sustainable NRM based on planning, governance and sustainable livelihoods activities into the future.

Illustrative examples of how we aim to collaborate at the landscape level include through:

- Strengthening the capacities of AFIMAD and FENAMAD to coordinate with NCs to promote sustainable natural resource planning, governance and production activities. In addition to fostering a functional strategic alliance between the two organizations and common positions for how these can advocate for needs of NCs in the face of emerging government incentives programs; and
- Strengthening APECMU, a leading Cusco producer association, in their transition to implementation of productivity and marketing plans to further drive competitiveness improvements, and facilitate producer engagement in trade fairs to consolidate market-linkage opportunities.
- Continuing coordination with ICAA partners to advance project livelihoods activities, in particular with ACCA in MDD.

These collaborations at the landscape level are carried out in alignment with work to create synergies with national government agencies noted in section 3.2. For example: AFIMAD and FENAMAD will be invited to engage in designing and facilitating implementation of the Forest Conservation Incentive Program and a potential new regulatory framework for tamshi. This integrated approach strengthens the alignment of all actors to tackle key drivers of biodiversity loss in the project landscape.

3.5. OTHERS

The Rainforest Alliance will continue to raise awareness and seek partnerships to advance SL project interventions at a global level, through our participation in important public fora such as the annual UNFCCC Climate Summits and related events such as Landscapes Day, as well as through other related public events on sustainable forestry, agriculture, tourism and landscape management; climate change mitigation and adaptation in the land-use sector, and other related topics.

4. IMPACT OF LEVERAGED RESOURCES

SL's approach to collaboration, combined with the overarching project objectives of improving environmental governance and creating incentives and favorable conditions for implementing sustainable economic alternatives, has led to significant resources leveraged in support of project objectives in past fiscal years. In FY16, SL aims to consolidate gains made in prior years while leveraging new and additional resources to support project objectives. Illustrative examples of opportunities to accomplish these include:

- Preparing communities to access to the Forest Conservation Incentives Program, which would provide another revenue stream and source of investment capital for NCs to implement sustainable forest management.

- With AFIMAD, develop a business plan for timber production that would serve as a tool to promote private sector investment in sustainable timber production.
- Supporting NCs to access credits and finance from AGROBANCO and private buyers to implement key components of their NTFP business plans and continue to optimize production and processing practices.

5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

SL's primary objective in this reduced-scope FY16 work-plan is to conclude a limited set of inter-related activities required to complete the SL project conceptual model. SL has slightly increased several life of project indicator targets to reflect advances in this limited set of FY16 activities. These increases include:

- Facilitating community access to 1 additional economic incentive program, Peru's new forest conservation incentive program (Indicator 4);
- Proposing 1 new PLAR; MDD regulations for sustainable tamshi harvesting (Indicator POL-1);
- Creating 4 new publications and disseminating these to over 400 stakeholders (Indicators 7 and 8);
- Training an additional 150 community members in sustainable management, through over 600 person-hours of training (Indicators CAP-2 and CAP-3).